

# AMERICAN RECORDER.

V. IV.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JULY 10, 1818—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M. WILLIAMS

No 164.

## By Authority.

**AN ACT** to increase the duties on iron in bars and bolts, iron in pigs, castings, nails, and alum.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the duties now by law levied, collected, and paid, on iron in pigs, iron castings, nails, on iron in bars and bolts, excepting iron manufactured by rolling, and on alum, imported into the United States, shall cease and determine; and there shall be levied, collected, and paid in lieu thereof, the several and specific duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: on iron in pigs, fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron castings, seventy-five cents per hundred weight; on nails, four cents per pound; on iron in bars and bolts, manufactured without rolling, seventy-five cents per hundred weight; on an anvil, two cents per pound; and on alum, two dollars per hundred weight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed upon the several goods, wares, and merchandise, aforesaid, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States; *Provided,* that this additional duty shall not apply to such goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, in the manner, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen."

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT** for the relief of Madame Poidevin.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to Madame Poidevin the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents, the same being the amount of her claim against the consulate at L'Orient.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

April 20, 1818.

(Signed as above.)

**AN ACT** for the relief of the Houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Clifford of Philadelphia, and Charles Wirgman, of Baltimore.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be refunded and paid, to the Houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Clifford, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars, sixty-eight cents, and to Charles Wirgman, of Baltimore the sum of six hundred and

nine dollars and forty-six cents; the said several sums of money having been paid by the persons above named, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the importation into the United States, of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

April 20, 1818.

(Signed as above.)

**AN ACT** to continue in force, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage" passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, continue to operate in the same manner, and to have the same effect, until the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; but the aforesaid fourth paragraph shall have, and will continue to have, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

April 20, 1818.

(Signed as above.)

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The letter from Buenos Ayres which we have the pleasure of copying to day, affords us more satisfactory information, than we have yet had from any quarter, of the state of Buenos Ayres, as it appears to the view of a stranger, who has been but a short time resident, and must depend on the representations of those with whom the writer had not assured his correspondence that he was enthusiastic, there is, in his train of thinking, and method of uttering his impressions, sufficient evidence of the fact, and enough to identify the writer, whose character places him above all suspicion of misrepresentation or interested motives. After every deduction from his lively enthusiasm, and his ardent propensities, for his resolute determination that South America shall be free, and that every thing tends to so desirable an issue, we find in the views he has given us, much to gratify the lover of freedom; much to remove unfavorable impressions which former accounts had made.

If the recognition of the independence of La Plata will so greatly animate the republican dispositions of that people, they, and the world, already know, that such recognition will take place, whenever, by the common rules of prudence, by a just regard to the happiness of the people who have placed him in authority, the Executive of the United States can feel himself justified in the act. The preliminary step was the sending of those commissioners to Buenos Ayres, whose communications will shed a light on the state of that country, which was much wanted; and which we receive, in anticipation from the pen of one whose opportunities are as ample, and his disposition in the cause as ardent, as that of any of the commissioners. We hope we shall continue to receive information of a like character from the same source.

The country and the executive, we have always been convinced, entertain on this subject but one sentiment. They feel too sensibly the blessings of free government, not to desire to see them imparted to others; but they cherish them also too affectionately to put them at hazard, by embarking in a cause, the merits of which they are indistinctly advised of. Disinterested information was necessary to a correct decision. It was sought, and will be obtained. Thus informed, when the executive acts, it will be understandingly; and the government will be from the reproach of rash conduct, and unadvised counsel. The agitation of this question during the late session of Congress, served to show that, among the representatives of the people, there was but a shade of difference in opinion among them; which, perhaps, we should not have known without that discussion. It will be a fortunate concurrence, if, in whatever shall be ultimately done, on this subject, the opinions of all shall unite.

Nat. Int.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER. Extract of a letter from an intelligent man of Buenos Ayres, to a gentleman in Lexington—dated.

"We are here at last after three months, having stopped at Rio de Janeiro, and four at Monte Video. I could give you a full transcript of the impressions eating period of my life, but I regret that a letter will not allow me to do so. I have been here with perfect confidence on a variety of important topics; there are some, however, on which I cannot be mistaken, although I must reserve for some opportunity, when I can have the pleasure of conversing with you, the account of the manner in which my opinions are formed.

"On our arrival here the English and Americans who crowded around us, (for they appeared our consuls very much mixed with each other) seemed to vie with each other in giving the most unfavorable accounts of the people and government of the country, but in the midst of their accounts they let out some things which to me spoke in their favor. On a particular examination of the characters of the individuals who thus spoke, I found, in every instance, that circumstances existed which rendered their testimony suspicious. In saying my eye around, I could very readily see the cause of their being deceived by the British for nothing is to be seen throughout the city, but the plainness and simplicity of republican life. It is the streets, none but plain citizens, or republican soldiers, are to be seen; the latter having somewhat a militia appearance; but I did not like them the less on that account. I assure you, sir, notwithstanding the numerous acts of this government which may be justly condemned, I feel myself here in a land of freedom, and where an American would be as free as in his own country."

"I am saying much, but it is no less true. Our stay at Rio has been of infinite service to us, by furnishing our minds with a picture of despotism to contrast with the state of things at this place. Yesterday a person gave me, as he thought, a most appalling description of the state of parties here, and with great confidence told me that a portion of the people was in favor of this system, any another of a different one. He put this simple question to him: 'How is the public sentiment ascertained?' For this he was not prepared. I then told him that at Rio de Janeiro there were no parties; that the people neither spoke nor thought of politics. An Englishman, expecting to raise contempt in my mind for a strapping fellow who passed by with a couple of epaulettes—that fellow, said he, a little while ago, kept a grog shop—he is now a militia colonel! I told him, that in our country it was not uncommon to see Generals feeding hogs."

"The proper mode of judging of these people, is by looking at the past and the future; to see the advancement they have made, and what they will probably make. It is enough for the present that the spirit of liberty, the desire of independence, the desire for improvement, is deeply rooted, although perhaps badly directed. Even if they possessed the previous advantages that we had, it would be unfair to compare them with what we are now. It is admitted on all hands that their progress has been very considerable, and I see no reason why it will not continue.—You once suggested to me the advantages they would derive from national songs; I find they have a number which are sung on all occasions; their sentiments are purely republican. This, together with the number of persons who are called forth from the most humble and obscure situations, to act considerable parts, surely must tend to elevate and enlighten.—The number of persons, more or less connected with the civil & military, is necessarily great. Amongst the reproaches heaped on these people by strangers, what appeared to me very curious; I heard them reproached with national vanity! One of these, I was told, declared that North America had produced but one Washington, while the South had produced a hundred!—There is one thing universally admitted, and that is, the great equality existing throughout the society; an equality which has not been forced, but exists in the same manner as in the United States. Here is certainly the basis on which to build a republican government. As I did not come here to look for miracles, I am

not disappointed. With respect to the administration of the government, the state of finance, the irregularities of those in office, from the want of powers being properly defined, the deficiency in general knowledge, &c. these are topics upon which much may be justly said against the country.—There is one thing certain, that all I have heard alleged against it, would have excited no particular attention at Rio, as being of course.

"The shortness of the time which has elapsed since my arrival, will not enable me to say any thing worth writing down on the subject of the government. Its enemies call it a military republic, but I assure you it is nothing but a republic, and I believe can be nothing else. The story of their wishing a king, you may rely upon it, is absolutely ridiculous. In the vessel which brought us up from Monte Video, there were several persons in the lower walks of life who talked politics and sung their national song, something like our Hail Columbia. The people, who can hardly be presumed to speak any other than the sentiments of the hundreds, which compose the class of society in which they move, had quite a rational and enthusiastic notion on the subject of government, as people of the same occupations and education in our own country. One of them told me that he thought Rousseau's Social Compact a visionary thing, but that Paine's Common Sense and Rights of Man were sober and rational productions. The priests are all natives, and all republicans.—This influence is much diminished; the younger part of the community are becoming, perhaps, too careless on the subject of their religion. There is no religious intolerance; every one is free to worship in his own way.

"Our arrival, I am informed, has excited the most extravagant joy; to be noticed in any manner by a respectable government, and more particularly by us, whom they admire more than any people in the world, is highly gratifying. In the present state of the world, the feeling of a republican nation towards another republic, not be known to kings and their servants. We have it in our power, to direct and fix the destinies of a great people. Good Heaven! is it possible that our enlightened statement cannot lift up their minds to the magnitude of the subject?

"With respect to the capacity of these people for defence against any force that can be sent against them, it is admitted by all. To any one who has been an hour on the spot, the attempt of Spain, with the assistance of any nation in Europe, to subjugate them, must appear almost ridiculous, when we see that at Monte Video the whole Portuguese force is shut up by only two hundred men. Thirty thousand men can be brought to the defence of this capital, every house of which is a complete fortress. The difficulties of the navigation are also of such a nature as to render it difficult for any large body of troops to be transported with safety. The Portuguese are wasting their men and money in the most childish manner. Any one on the spot will see in five minutes that it is utterly impossible for them to make the slightest progress. The disputes between Artigas and this government I will endeavor to explain when I shall become better acquainted with them.

"The people here are under the impression, that England is only waiting for the United States to acknowledge Buenos Ayres, in order to follow the example. The simple acknowledgment of these people will be productive of consequences of which you can scarcely form an idea. The importance attached to it by them, is such that there is hardly a man who would not give almost half of what he is worth that it should take place. I do not hesitate to say, that the moment we acknowledge them, they will adopt every feature of our government and constitution; and such is the idea which they have of the justice, wisdom, and disinterestedness of our country, that they will be guided by our advice in every thing. I have not the least doubt, that the Commissioners will be applied to for the purpose of healing the civil dissensions which have existed between Artigas and this people. I assure you I am enthusiastic. I have good authority for what I state."

## BLANKS.

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

Printing in general, neatly executed at this Office.



FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1818.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

On the 4th inst. a number of the citizens of this town met at Mrs. Ransom's Hotel and partook of an excellent Dinner prepared for the occasion.—The Toasts we have not received.

We regret to state, that the new Channel under Occacock, which afforded a greater depth of water than Wallace's channel, and for about 18 months has been in general use, is fast filling up—and Wallace's channel is again becoming the safest way. What makes it considerably worse, is, that several enterprising gentlemen, believing, as did the public, that the Occacock channel would continue permanently open, purchased, near Teachers Hole several parcels of ground, and on them erected several Stores, Dwelling Houses, a Tavern, &c. all of which if this Channel continues closed, will be literally lost. Our opinion however, is, that the vast bodies of water continually pouring down the extensive Neuse, Tar and Roanoke rivers, (the chief of which passes to the ocean through Occacock) will soon re-open it.

By the schr Eagle, capt. Russell, just from N. Y. we understand that on his passage hence, he fell in with the wreck of the schr Clarissa & Eliza, of Windsor, N. C. off Chincoteague, having apparently gone down head first in 8 fathoms water—about 6 feet of her stern out. It is supposed that she upset in a squall, as her sails were all standing.—It is said that she came in at our bar a few days past from the West Indies loaded with Molasses and was when she upset on her way to New York.

UNITED STATES' MAILS.

The Post Master General has advertised that Proposals for carrying the Mails, will be received at his Office until the 26th day of September next.

RALEIGH, July 3.

STATE BANK STOCK.

A full meeting of the Directors of the State Bank will be held on the 25th of next month, for the purpose of deciding upon the question of opening their Books for subscriptions for the unsubscribed Stock.

At this meeting will also be taken into consideration the several applications which have lately been made to the Bank for Agencies.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Boston, June 19.

Judge Banks of Worcester, has given notice to the applicants for the pension, granted by the late law to the officers and soldiers of the revolution, that he has received from the Pension Office, at Washington, eighty five certificates—that eighty six applications are returned for further evidence, and that thirty two are returned "as absolutely inadmissible." Of these last, nineteen are rejected because the service was not for nine months at one time—five because the service was not on the continental establishment—six because the applicants are marked on the rolls as having deserted—one because he belonged to the commissary's department, which is not provided for in the law—and one because it appears that his commission has been altered. Four applications are returned for correction—three are suspended for further examination—and forty one are not noticed in the return, probably not having been acted upon. It seems therefore that there have been 251 applications for this pension from the county of Worcester.

RICHMOND, June 26.

We lament that another case of Hydrophobia has occurred in this city. A child two years old, is now laboring under its symptoms, and will probably fall a victim. Various expedients have been tried, among others the Bezor stone, but all hitherto unavailing.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

We learn from letters received in this city, that Messrs. Rodney and Graham left Buenos Ayres on the 24th April, for Monte Video, to embark in the Congress, on their return home; and, as they intended, we understand, merely to touch at one or two places on the coast, their arrival may be looked for every day. Mr. Bland does not come home in the Congress, having, as already stated, undertaken a visit across the continent to Chili, which will necessarily delay his return for some time.

Letters from the Commissioners to the government, were, we are informed, forwarded by the Woodrop Sims, but they had not reached here on Saturday. The following picture of the sensation excited at Buenos Ayres by the arrival of our Commissioners and of the happy effects likely to flow from this friendly advance of our government, is compiled by the Baltimore Telegraph from the gazette of Buenos Ayres.

"The arrival of the commissioners at

Buenos Ayres, excited a general feeling of delight; and the gazette of that city are filled with congratulations on the occasion. The prospect of an amicable intercourse, both commercial and political, between the United States and the patriots of the south, inspires them with new confidence and exultations; and while the public voice is clamorous in hailing this first essay of our government, individuals obey and assist the popular impulse.

"On the 26th of March, Mr. Lynch and his partner, Mr. John Zimmerman, merchants of wealth and respectability at Buenos Ayres, gave a splendid ball in honor of the American commissioners. They were received in a grand court, brilliantly illuminated with dazzling lustres and covered with a canopy from which the flags of the United States and of independent Spain proudly waved above a circle of two hundred ladies, distinguished alike for their opulence, their elegance of dress, and their beauty of person.

"At midnight a sumptuous banquet interrupted the dance, and toasts of compliment to the American guests and to the ladies, suggested by the enthusiasm of the moment, betrayed the elevated sentiments which animated the assembly—while Washington's March, played with loud applause, gave new zest to their conviviality—and song and dance and mirth, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," detained the spell bound guests till the morning beam dissolved the enchantment.

"In the same Gazette from which this gay description is taken, we find frequent and flattering mention of our commissioners. Although nothing positive had transpired from their mission, their continuance in the province, and their constant interviews with the public functionaries, were regarded as announcing the morning of a glorious day, which, by confirming the freedom of the Spanish Americans, would realize all the anticipated rewards for their struggle to purchase it.

"We learn also from a paper of later date, that our commissioners, finding a soldier on the eve of execution for the crime of insubordination to his officers, demanded a suspension of his punishment and, accompanied by Mr. Miller, an American merchant, on the part of the culprit's family, waited in person upon the supreme directors to solicit a pardon, which was immediately accorded.

"Such (adds the print) is the early influence in the cause of humanity, of an union between the two great parties of the new world."

A correspondent in Alabama, writing to us on the 10th inst., mentions that the late affair at Pensacola, mentions that several Indians were taken in the town, but he had not learnt whether any were found amongst the Spaniards in the fort. It was understood that neither the governor nor any of the Spanish officers were subjected to personal restraint, though the soldiers were; and the whole were expected to embark for Havana. Gen. Jackson had left Pensacola, on his return to Tennessee.

A species of small pox is said to have appeared in Buenos Ayres, which neither spares those who have been previously infected nor those who have been vaccinated. The faculty of the city however deny its existence.

The Savannah Morning Chronicle of the 24th inst. gives the following authentic particulars of the capture of the Spanish ship, Pastora and the Privateer Young Spartan. The commander of the Revenue Cutter Dallas received information on the 18th inst. of a Spanish prize ship being in Port Royal Sound, smuggling her cargo.

On receiving this information, the wind being adverse, the cutter could not proceed down the river. Two boats were dispatched with 18 men, under the command of Lieutenant Hubert, to ascertain the fact. On arriving at Port Royal Sound, he discovered the ship in the act of discharging her cargo in boats—in consequence of which the boats of the Revenue Cutter immediately took possession of her, as well as the privateer, and brought them into port.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The following late intelligence from St. Augustine, we give as we received it. It is, in some degree contradicted by the fact of General Jackson's having set out for Tennessee with the troops of that state. If therefore, an attack upon the almost impregnable fortress of St. Augustine had been determined on by Gen. Jackson, he must have committed the enterprise to some other officer; and we know that it is not his practice to execute difficult or daring purposes by proxy.

Nat. Int.

CHARLESTON, June 26.  
From St. Augustine.—We learn by captain Ames, who arrived this morning in two days from St. Augustine, that great preparations in mounting cannon, &c. &c. were making in that place, in consequence of an expected attack from the American army under Gen. Jackson: He further

states, that when he left St. Augustine, it was reported that the American army was rapidly advancing towards that place.

Southern Patriot.

From the Nashville Clarion of June 16.

A gentleman immediately from the army states, that Gen. Jackson having obtained full proof that the Spanish authorities at Pensacola had been active in forming the Seminole war, had issued ammunition and rations to the hostile Indians, and had made that post a kind of rallying point for them, whilst vessels bearing the American flag, loaded with provisions for his suffering troops, were forbid to pass up the Escambia, he determined to prevent the renewal of the scenes of carnage and savage barbarity heretofore witnessed on the frontier, (which were to be expected as soon as the army was disbanded) by first removing the Spaniards from the country. With a part of the army he proceeded to effect this object; he was fired on by the garrison and two of his men killed; he immediately invested the fort, which after a tremendous cannonade surrendered. The general obtained an immense number of field pieces, small arms and ammunition; he garrisoned the fort, and sent the Spanish governor, &c. to Cuba.

The arrival of the American troops at Pensacola was hailed with joy by the inhabitants; real property rose in three days three hundred per cent.

The time consumed in repairing the works at Pensacola—arranging the government, &c. will delay the return of our fellow citizens to their homes a few days. General Jackson is with the volunteers, and will be in Columbia about the 23th inst. where he means to discharge and pay them off. On the 3d inst. he was at Fort Montgomery.

HEAD QUARTERS.

DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Barrancos, May 27th, 1818.

FELLOW SOLDIERS: You were called into the field to punish savages and negroes, who had, in a sanguinary manner, used the tomahawk and scalping knife upon our helpless citizens on the frontier. You have pursued them to Mickasuky. St. Marks, Jewanney, and lastly, to this place, through an unexplored wilderness; encountering immense difficulties and privations, which you met with the spirit of American soldiers, without a murmur.

Your general anticipated a close of the campaign on his return to fort Gadsden, and hailed the hour with feelings of gratitude to Heaven, at the prospect of relieving you from your

in quarters; or returning you to your homes: but how great was the disappointment when he heard of the recent murders committed on the Alabama, by a party of the enemy from Pensacola, where they were furnished with provisions and ammunition by a friendly power. Under his state of things you were marched here under difficulties which you alone can properly appreciate, meeting on the way the protest of the governor of West Florida, threatening to employ force if we did not immediately evacuate the country. This new and unexpected enemy has been taught to feel the impotence of his threats.

You entered Pensacola without resistance, and the strong fortress of the Barrancos, could hold out but one day, against your determined courage. Your general cannot help admiring the spirit and military zeal which you manifested, when it was signified that it would be necessary to carry it by storm; and would do injustice to his feelings, did he not particularly notice the judgment displayed by his aid de camp Capt. Gadsden of the Engineers, in the selections of the positions for the batteries; and the gallantry of his second aid de camp capt. Call, and capt Young, of the Topog. Engineers in aiding him to erect the works, under the fire of heavy batteries within four hundred yards: as well as the skill and gallantry of capt. Peters, lieuts. Minton and Spencer, and lieuts. Sands and Scaldon, charged with the management of the howitzer.

Capt. McKeever of the navy, merits, as he has on several occasions, my warmest thanks for his zealous co operation; and activity in landing two of his guns, and gallantly offering to lay his vessel before the water battery, in the event of storming the upper works; his officers and crew deserve his confidence. The general assigns to colonel King the government of Pensacola and its dependencies, and that part of the 7th department, laying west of the Apalachicola and Chatahouche rivers, until otherwise ordered by Gen. Gains. The colonel will take measures, to have the volunteers, now at Pensacola, relieved, preparatory to their return march. The Tennessee volunteers will be rationed for five days and will forthwith move for Fort Montgomery, where they will receive further orders.

The General, in taking leave of Colonel King, and his command, tenders to the officers and soldiers, an affectionate farewell. By order,  
ROBERT BUTLER, Adjutant General.

Port of Washington.

ENTERED.

3 Schr Morning Star, Hawkins, N York  
Sloop Alexander Clunn, Holt, Phila  
6 Schr Republican, Crosby, Boston  
10 Schr Eagle, Russell, N York  
CLEARED.  
6 Schr Britania, Cruikshanks, West India

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Washington North Carolina.

A—Truman Allen, Edward Armstrong, Nancy Abel.

B—Reuben Burrus, Penelope Blount 2, Wm Bradley, Raymond Burdick, Humphrey Buck, Mr Bond, John Bogen.

C—Plinna Case, Wm Cherry, John Chambers, James Chace, Johnathan Cook, Jesse D. Carraway, Lemuel Cook, John Cutler, James Crandal.

D—Louisa Dickinson 2, Wm Dearing, Wm Davis 2, Lihelbert Drake.

E—Pink A Edwards, Robert Eborn, Sophia Eborn.

F—Nelly Fortiscue,  
G—Parsey Gaudier, Wallace Guilford 2, Joshua Grinnell, Wm Grace 2, Franklin Goram, Lydia Gathrie 2, Lewis Gaven.

H—Bentick Hastings 2, John Hodges, Capt. E Hunninga, Edward Hoell, John Harmon, Stephen Hawkins, John Hopkins.

J—Jupiter, Sherman Johnson, John Jasper, Gray Judkins.

K—John Kenedy 3.

L—Joseph B. Long, Hardy Latham, Walter Lewis.

M—Elizabeth J. Minnard.

N—Wallace Nelson, Matthew Neale, Adam Neale.

O—Mrs Orise,  
P—Samuel Paie.

R—John Rice, Mary Read, Jesse Roberson.

S—John S. Smallwood, Mary Saller, Lucetia Scott, John Stead, Benj. M Selby, Thos M. Sayre 4.

T—Telfair & Gorham 2, Robert Tripp, Anne Lettison.

V—Had Van Nordon 2, Samuel Vickery.

W—Joseph W. Worthington, John Wilkerson, Charles Wallis, Reuel Windley, Frederick Winchel 2, John Wiley, Kelita Woollard, John Waters.

JAMES AVENT, P. M.

July 1, 1818. 93L—3w 164

Washington Toll Bridge.

A Dividend of 2 & 1-5 per cent. (exclusive of the payment for a part of the Ferry

of this Company, has been declared for the half year ending the 30th June, and will be paid to the Stockholders, on application to the subscriber.

RICAARD CRIST, Sec. & Treas.

July 6, 1818. 3w 164

NOTICE.

IN July, 1816, the subscriber obtained from the Land Office at Washington, City, a WARRANT for 160 acres of Land, in the name of Christopher Kilby, to which he was entitled, as Bounty, for enlisting and serving in the U. S. Army during the last War. This is to give notice, that I have lost or mislaid said Warrant, and intend to apply to the Secretary of War for the renewal of said Warrant. Any persons having found the said Warrant, or who knows any thing respecting it, are respectfully requested to inform the subscriber who will reward them.

A. RAVEN.

Washington, July 10, 1818. 1f 164

Notice.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber living in Tarborough, on the 13th of last month, an Apprentice by the name of JAMES S. SALTER, who was bound to me six years by the County Court of Edgecomb; four years of which he has to serve me. I do hereby forwarn all people from harbouring or employing the said Salter, as I am determined to enforce the law in that case made and provided. The Sweepings of my shop will be given as a reward for the above mentioned Salter, and no expenses paid.

WM. CROCKAT.

Tarborough, July 1, 1818. 4w 164

SLATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Beaufort County

By John Gray Blount and Hugh McCullough two of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid.

WHEREAS complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the said County, by John Y. Bonner of the said County planter, that a certain male slave belonging to him named HARRY, hath absented himself from his said masters service and is lurking about in the County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds.

These are therefore in the name of the State to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby also require the Sheriff of the said County of Beaufort to make diligent search and pursue after the said slave, and him having

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Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading, neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bill of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Unregistered); Attachments; &c.



## POETRY.

### THE FIRST GRAY HAIR.

Ah! Stranger!—Do I see thee now?  
The slow, but certain herald thou  
Of gathering care:—  
Thy color on my changing brow  
Doth well declare,  
That youth retires in rapid wane,  
And age brings foremost in her train  
The first Gray Hair.

Thou wilt not long be thus alone,  
Through my dark tresses singly shown  
In contrast pale;  
Too soon their lustre will have flown,  
And soon must fall;  
Even as the Summer's richest wreath  
Must droop the chilling blight beneath  
Of Winter's hail.

I will not blame thy presence, though  
It spoils—alack!—the goodly shew  
Wherein I prided;  
And which amid its ripen'd glow,  
Thou hast derided:  
It were no grace, when thou art by,  
To mourn the fleeting vanity  
So sorely chided.

And 'twere of wisdom little proof,  
To pluck thee from the growing woof  
Of ceaseless fate:—  
I cannot keep the hour aloof  
That tells my date;  
Nor lengthen by one vain pretence  
The bound assign'd by Providence  
To mortal state.

But I will give thee welcome kind,  
Glad in the coming change to find  
A lesson true;  
And, if it throws upon my mind  
Thy sober hue,  
One serious hour will teach me more  
Than all my youth had learn'd before,  
Or manhood knew.

Gray hairs upon man's head are sent,  
Like stars into the firmament,  
To shew the night:—  
The morn is past, the day is spent,  
Of Time's swift flight;  
Their star had set beyond recall,  
Yet virtue will restore to all  
A morn more bright.

Nay, as I moralise with thee,  
Another of thy kind I see,  
And yet another;  
And each doth come as suddenly  
As came its brother.  
Oh, friendly Time, I thank thee for  
This mild and silent monitor,  
My pride to smother.

Yes, I will shew thy pallid sign,  
And own its earliest token mine,  
Without a sigh:  
As my dark curls their place resign,  
Even so will I,  
Give younger men their passing pleasure,  
Nor fondly rest mine age's treasure,  
In vanity.

I love thee, kind unflattering friend,  
So warningly thy hues extend  
Along my brow;  
The timely lesson that they lend,  
I'll learn it now:  
It were a simple chance to wait  
The hoary hairs which hastening Fate  
May not allow.

I have not urged thy coming by  
The waste of harmful revelry,  
Then, will I hear  
The lot of all humanity,  
I'll greet thee fair:  
And welcome in my fortieth year,  
The friend that comes so true and near—  
My first Gray Hair.

### EFFECTS OF FLANNEL.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.  
It is a prevalent but most erroneous idea, that flannel next the skin improves the health; instead of which, it is decidedly debilitating and renders the tender and delicate (who all perspire too readily) still more so. Flannel being a bad conductor of heat, the body is kept in warm weather in a constant vapour bath of its own transpiration, and salutary access of the air prevented. The ultimate consequences of the excessive excitement of the cutaneous functions are atony and relaxation; perspiration is rendered doubly liable to suppression, and the stomach and digestive organs suffer from direct sympathy. Flannel next the skin is an effectual means of reducing the flesh, as is well known to persons training jockeys, &c. Doubtless it is highly useful in many diseases, (in determining to the surface) and in old age, to excite the diminished perspiration. Flannel is also proper for those who are much exposed to the inclemencies of the weather; and to soldiers and sailors in the damps and dews of unwholesome climates. The robust and strong may wear it with impunity; but let the young and delicate beware of putting on flannel, lest they become tender exotics, instead of hardy plants—like alcohol and acids, it is difficult to lay aside when once the habit is established.

## Notice.

The employment of an Agent or Attorney is not necessary in any claim against the government. It is most generally attended with expense, and sometimes with actual loss. Claims will be promptly settled, when the accounts, and vouchers with which they are connected, are transmitted to the proper office.

Money will be transmitted, whenever a receipt for the sum due, or where the account is not ascertained, a receipt in blank, shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Military patents, and certificates of military pensions, will be transmitted in the like manner, whenever the necessary vouchers are forwarded to the proper office.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
B. W. CROWNSHIELD.  
Washington City, May 27, 1818.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
April 27th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several acts of limitation heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of the Treasury

An act to authorize the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act entitled, "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates of indebtedness of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents at interest, be and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same with interest, at six per cent from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

JAMES MONROE.

April 18, 1818—Approved,

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington April 30, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France, of the 30th April 1803, commonly called Louisiana Stock. That one moiety, or half of the principal of said Stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such Loan Office, on the books whereof any portion of said Stock may then stand.

Information is further given, That the interest due at the time of redemption, on such part of said Stock as is held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore in London and Amsterdam; and that the interest on such part of said Stock as has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office as before mentioned. And it is also hereby made known, That interest on the moiety or half of said Louisiana Stock intended to be redeemed as aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

25th May, 1818.

DURING the last Session of Congress, the House of Representatives adopted a Resolution, of which the following is a copy, viz:

In the House of Representatives of the United States, March 30, 1818.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to prepare and report to this House, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purpose of opening and improving Roads and making Canals, together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which, as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of government; and also a statement of works of the nature above mentioned, which have been commenced the progress which has been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed, the public improvements carried on by states, or by companies, or incorporations which have been associated for such purpose, to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe, or afford assistance, the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds; and such information as, in the opinion of the Secretary, shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.

Attest, THOS. DOUGHERTY,

Clerk House of Representatives

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to comply with the important requisitions of the foregoing resolution, all companies or incorporations, associated for opening roads and making canals, which they may respectively conceive, require and deserve the aid of government, are invited to furnish this Department with such information concerning their respective undertakings as is required by the resolution, and which may be necessary to bring their claims to the patronage of the government, before the Congress of the United States, at the commencement of their next session.

Where a canal or road has been commenced, the communication ought to state distinctly the dimensions of the work; the nature of the soil and face of the country thro' which it is to pass; its greatest elevation and depression, and mean level; the progress which has been made; the expense incurred, and the whole probable expense, estimated upon the experience acquired in the execution of the undertaking.

In all cases of canals, the number and dimension of the locks; the mean quantity of earth to be removed per mile; the nature and extent of the navigation to which they are to be connected, should be distinctly made known.

In every case, the facility of obtaining materials for the construction of roads, bridges and locks, should be stated. The act of incorporation or articles of association; the bye laws which have been enacted; the amount of the fund authorized or agreed to be subscribed; the sum actually subscribed; the amount paid in; the sum expended; the amount remaining on hand; and the means and probability of enforcing the payment of the balance should invariably be stated in every communication. And generally, every kind of information which can shed light upon the undertaking.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 10, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Old Six per Cent Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and interest of the said Stock, will be made due on first of October next, ensuing the date hereof and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Office, having such Stock Standing on their Books, to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender on the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known, for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent Stock residing in foreign parts that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of Mississippi territory, and the sale of the certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to select certain lands, for sites for towns, and cause the said lands to be laid off into town lots, and the said lots to be offered for sale—

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of the lots in the town of Marathon, (heretofore called Milton's Bluff) on the south bank of the river Tennessee, (near the head of the Muscle Shoals) in Alabama Territory, shall be held at Huntsville, in the said territory, on the second Monday in October next.

The sales shall continue open for one week, and longer if necessary, and the lots shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 26th day of May 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above in their newspapers once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

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A Map of the Huntsville District is engraved and a Plan of the town of Marathon will be engraved as speedily as practicable and will be sold at Huntsville; and at the General Land Office, by

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk.

Printers of the laws who insert this notice shall have copies of the Map and Plan.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office,

May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

It is expected that the Judges will certify, as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months, required by the law of the 18th March, 1818; and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, will be delayed, until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive offices of the states.

Approved.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Secretary of War.

The publishers of the laws of the United States will give the above insertion in their respective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for adjustment.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March 1804, entitled, "An Act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an Act passed the 3d of March 1805, entitled, "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April 1806, entitled, "An Act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas a part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore JAMES MONROE, President of the United States in conformity with the said acts do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in Nov. next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships & ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Comm'r of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

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TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday, at THREE dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or FOUR dollars, if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay yearly in advance.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid and orders to that effect, either verbally or in writing, from the Subscriber, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines, will be inserted at 60 cents the first time and 30 for each continuance.

All Advertisements will be continued, unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor, not post paid, cannot be attended to.